

TOMORROW,

Saturday, Aug. 26,

Is the last chance to buy your CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS at 50 per cent. Discount

RELIABLE BUCKEYE CLOTHING HOUSE

135 South Howard St.

Now is the opportunity to buy Clothing at your own price, while you get \$1.00 for 50c. This is the only chance you ever had in Akron, but you must come before August 26, 1899. Note the following Buckeye prices: Men's Suits worth \$6 will sell at \$3; \$8 at \$4; \$10 at \$5; \$12 at \$6; \$16 at \$8, etc. Children's Suits at Special Prices. Remember this sale will continue until Saturday night, Aug. 26.

Buckeye Clothing House,

135 South Howard Street, Akron, O.

NECESSITY

First Class Manager.

Madden Furnishes Example of His Worth.

Made Ruhlman Factor in Fistic World.

Jim Kennedy Throwing Boquets at Himself.

Challenge to High School Teams—Sporting News.

Despite the assertions of many of the fistic critics that a manager is a useless luxury for the average fighter, the statement is not borne out by the facts in the case, as a disciple of Blackstone would say, says the Denver Times. While it may be true that the managerial expense may be cut off without much harm by a man who has reached the top rung of the pugilistic ladder, it is just as true that a manager has become an almost indispensable necessity for the scrapper who is working his way upward. Advertising has been an essential element in the success of every fighter that has become prominent in the past decade or two.

An example of the worth of a manager is to be seen right here in Denver at the present time. Before Gus Ruhlman passed into the hands of the wily Billy Madden the Akron giant was not much of a cutter of ice. In the months that Madden has had him, however, Ruhlman has become a decidedly dangerous factor in the heavyweight circles. Madden insists that he will make him the champion heavyweight of the world before the year closes. At the present time a good many of the fistic critics rank Ruhlman high up, and no less an authority than Billy Delaney puts him only a peg lower than Jeffries.

Madden's advertising genius has boosted several of the past Queensberry stars to the top of the ladder. When he took hold of John L. Sullivan, the latter was looked upon as a lousy lad, but it was not until Madden, through the judicious use of printer's ink, and his many newspaper friends, had taken hold of him did Sullivan become a dangerous candidate for the championship laurels. Madden had him the champion before the mighty John L. earned the title through the fistic route. Madden figured in a similar capacity in the case of Charley Mitchell. When Madden got hold of Mitchell the bloody Hinglishman was nothing but a diamond in the rough, so to speak. But Madden gave him the requisite boosting, and in a comparative short space of time Mitchell was champion of England and was ready to dispute the laurels of the work with the American champions.

Kennedy in New York. Big Joe Kennedy, the San Francisco heavyweight, arrived in New York Thursday. He is to fight Peter Maher at the Lenox Athletic club on September 26. Kennedy comes well recommended, and Eastern experts think he is a championship possibility. He is said to have made it interesting for Tom Sharkey in a training bout with the Sailor, and Billy Delaney, Jim Jeffries' trainer, is unenthusiastic in his praises of Kennedy. Peter Maher claims to be as good as ever, and doesn't pretend to be scared by stories of Kennedy's greatness. Kennedy is a stalwart man, six feet in height, and weighs when in condition 185 pounds. He strips

BODIES FOR DREYFUS

Members of Courtmartial Show Their Hostility.

LABORI LASHED MERCIER HARD.

He Would Have Given It to Him Stronger, but Jonaust and Some of the Generals Came to His Rescue—Nevertheless Accomplished Much.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—When the fourth session of the third week of the second trial by courtmartial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, opened at the Lycee here, Colonel Jonaust, president of the court, ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Colonel Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus. Maitre Demange, for the defense, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the colonel's promises had been distorted, Dreyfus' brothers having only said: "We are convinced of the innocence of our brother, and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, H. Linolle, a former officer of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. Du Breuil deposed the day before regarding the alleged infidelity of Dreyfus with the German attaché at the house of M. Bodou, a mutual friend.

The president of the court then called the next witness, Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus courtmartial in 1894.

As M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions the colonel hesitated and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when M. Labori finally disposed of him, the witness left the platform with the pale face and seared look of a man who has awakened from a nightmare.

Colonel Maurel had drawn from the colonel's confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the courtmartial of 1894 by Colonel Du Paty de Clam. This avowed protocol a sensation in court.

Colonel Maurel admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court which had not been seen by the defense. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken.

This protest made matters worse, because, as M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one it was his bounden duty to peruse all. Colonel Jonaust upheld Colonel Maurel in his refusal to indicate the nature of the document he read, but M. Labori announced that he would summon Captain Freytag, another member of the tribunal of 1894, and get his version of what then passed behind the backs of the court for the defense.

All this, however, was only preliminary to a fierce battle that ensued between M. Labori and General Mercier, the latter receiving reinforcements from General Roget, General Gonse and General De Boissiere, as well as valuable assistance from Jonaust himself. Much excitement was produced.

M. Labori took General Mercier over the whole ground of his previous deposition.

Whenever General Mercier was cornered he declined to answer and Colonel Jonaust invariably supported him. M. Labori protested most energetically.

M. Labori's cross-examination was successful so far as it went, but Colonel Jonaust prevented him from pressing his advantage to the utmost. In fact, Jonaust's hostile attitude toward the counsel for the defense then and during the cross-examination of the witness, M. De Grandmaison, evoked the severest criticism on the part of the public press and lodes ill for Dreyfus. Not only Colonel Jonaust, but the other judges displayed considerable impatience during Labori's scathing cross-examination.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part of Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and only saw him once, at the Zola trial.

"That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But, surely, General Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The general replied that he was not there and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What?" cried M. Labori. "General Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignation came from the audience, but Colonel Jonaust immediately suppressed it.

General Mercier then brought General Mercier to his assertion that 35,000 francs were used by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the general to say how he knew this, who spent it and other awkward questions which the general was unable to answer.

M. Labori questioned General Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier, which he affirmed existed prior to 1894, and yet was not produced at the first courtmartial of the prisoner.

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Natural Gas Stoves and Heaters..

Natural gas appliances a specialty. Come and see stoves in operation.

J. Rutherford & Son

173 S. Main st. Tel. 413.

5 PER CENT. FARM LOANS..

We have MONEY TO LOAN on first-class improved farms a 5 per cent.

Wall & Hollinger

226 South Main st. Akron, O.

COOL DRINK..

FOR HOT WEATHER.

Saegertown Ginger Ale
Saegertown Mineral Water
Saegertown Root Beer
Nutwood Apple Cider

All put up in quart bottles.

OUR SPECIAL THIS WEEK

A splendid Mocha and Java Coffee in one pound packages. Ask for the

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ALL KINDS OF

Fruits & Vegetables

GRIESMER & CRUMRINE

GROCERS
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pets, whose evidence, when it did not bore the audience, produced merriment. Two interesting scenes, however, took place, the first when M. Labori asked General Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's role and his visit to the German embassy Oct. 23, 1897. Roget replied, in the tone of studied disdain which he habitually adopted toward counsel, that he "absolutely refused to tell you."

M. Labori warmly insisted, but this president of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow General Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Colonel Jonaust, after the deposition of the Royalist deputy, De Grandmaison, which consisted of a clapping trade against the latter intervening in the affair and little tattle quite outside of the case, delivered in grandiose style and ending with the grotesque words addressed to the judges: "If you think Dreyfus innocent acquit him. But if you decide he is guilty, you must pronounce his condemnation."

M. Labori, however, called the deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. De Grandmaison's statements, but Colonel Jonaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant and insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the president of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dreyfus, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation.

ALL FOR L. BARNETT

Unanimous Choice of Pennsylvania Republicans.

BROWN AND ADAMS NOMINATED.

The Platform Endorsed Stone's Appointment of Quay and Other Anti-Quayites Oppose the Whole Platform For This Reason.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 25.—The following ticket was nominated by the Republican state convention:

Supreme Court Judge—J. HAY BROWN of Lancaster.

Superior Court Judge—JOSEPH R. ADAMS of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator William Flinn of Pittsburgh, chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform endorsing the appointment of United States Senator Quay by Governor Stone. A rollcall was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole and it was adopted by a large majority. The anti-Quay organization generally voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams.

Before the result of the ballot for supreme court was announced the friends of Judge Archibald of Scranton and ex-Artillery General Palmer of Wilkes-Barre moved to make Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous. Senator C. C. Hughes, governor-elect, and Chief Justice Beebe of Philadelphia were named in opposition to Mr. Adams and received the vote of many anti-Quay delegates. Judge Beebe was appointed by Governor Hastings and his term expires the first Monday of next January. He was not nominated because he was not in good favor with the friends of Senator Quay.

The nomination of Colonel Barnett was made by acclamation. The nomination of a supreme court judge is equivalent to an election, by reason of the fact that the judges are elected by the voters. The anti-Quay organization was entitled to vote for more than one person. Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform, the convention was a success. The friends of the anti-Quay organization were not disappointed. There was a large attendance at the convention for an off year, and the proceedings were quiet and orderly.

The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver county. He entered the convention with Chairman Elkin just before the assemblage was called to order. His friends instantly recognized him and cheered and applauded as he took a seat along the center aisle. He remained until the meeting of the resolutions committee and then quietly retired. Colonel Quay started later with a small party of friends on a trip to the head of the Reservoirs, in the Catskills, where he is expected to spend about three weeks hunting moose and fishing for salmon and trout.

Senator C. L. Magee of Pittsburgh was also present by his absence. He is a representative of the anti-Quay organization and was called to order by the advice of the physician he did not attend the convention.

Chairman Penrose made a strong speech. The following resolutions, introduced by General Wiley, were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The proud distinction has been conferred upon our fellow citizens, the heroic and chivalrous Colonel Alonzo Quaid, by the adoption of the resolutions and the honor of our nation and the destiny of the Stars and Stripes;

Whereas, The patriotic men, who belonged to this regiment were led by our fellow citizen, the heroic and chivalrous Colonel Alonzo Quaid, with such devotion and loyalty as to win the admiration not only of our own government, but of the world;

Whereas, The command which he had the honor to lead and the people of our state have been called upon to mourn his death, which occurred after he had won honor, fame and distinction upon the battlefield and while he was returning to his native land;

Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, spread on record its testimonial of its honor and integrity of character, his worth as a citizen and his loyalty and patriotic devotion to the cause of his country;

We extend our warmest sympathy to his bereaved widow and family in the irreparable loss they have sustained by the death of this commonwealth's hero.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the minutes of the convention and another copy be properly crossed and forwarded to his widow.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

We congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1898, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of peace to our borders, the adoption of the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be president of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That the Republican party has been in control of the national government for more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has an ample field for investment and the country is enjoying a prosperity that has been inaugurated.

Much of the success of the Republican party is due to the sound judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far-reaching diplomacy and broad statesmanship of our president, William McKinley. We fully endorse his administration and place on record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be re-elected.

nominated to lead our people to victory in the campaign of 1898, and to this end we will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next national convention.

We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the national platform by the St. Louis convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania stands unequivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and the pensioner, as good as gold the world over.

To further these ends we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard and are inalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country.

We cordially endorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our representatives in congress in the enactment of the Dingley tariff law. We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of the affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines in order that its supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained.

Pennsylvania is proud of the record made by her soldiers at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chickamauga and upon the battlefields of the civil war and shares in the fact that the spirit of the old veterans has been handed down to their sons, who heroically follow in the path of the flag at San Juan Hill, Ocampo, Malolos, La Manas church and Malate.

We feel a patriotic pride in the fact that very little fought in defense of our national honor has contained a record of the brave deeds of Pennsylvania soldiers and we extend to those now returning from the Philippines a hearty welcome and express our admiration for the courage and bravery with which they upheld the flag of their country, and the honor of our state. The Tenth Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the courageous and lamented Hawkins, occupies the honorable position of being the only regiment east of the Mississippi river chosen for campaign service in the distant Philippines, and is now a matter of national history that they met the highest expectations of those who selected them for this patriotic service.

To give continued employment to the industry, ingenuity and skill of the American people and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products and a new area of additional territory will afford new markets which will necessarily increase our commerce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone.

We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce and to this end we support the policy of industrial commerce and national expansion. We favor our national defense and the promotion of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory, now an imperative necessity for the immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as well as its protection against foreign control.

We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the basis of the bill reported favorably to the senate and house, second session, fifty-fifth congress, so that we may have a reserve fleet in case of war and that (20,000,000) of freightage now paid to foreign ships may remain to the American shipbuilder, the American ship owner, the American seaman and the American mechanic.

We believe the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of the republican supremacy in state and nation. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital, and believe that such organization properly and lawfully controlled, will accomplish better results for both the employer and employee. We recognize that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon giving labor the fullest and freest opportunity to better its condition by securing employment under the most favorable circumstances.

We commend the wise, businesslike and courageous administration of our district and congressional governor, William A. Stone. As chief executive he has shown a disposition to serve the best interests of the whole people and to conduct his administration in line with common honesty and businesslike sagacity.

Like an individual, a state must live within its income. An individual who does not meet money that he receives becomes insolvent, and a state that adopts the same policy must sink in credit. We believe that Governor Stone in his policy of reducing the expenditures of the state so that they shall not exceed our income.

The largest support should be given to our charitable, eleemosynary, penal and charitable institutions, but appropriations should not be made, even for the most worthy cause, beyond the annual revenues of the state. If additional revenues are required, we favor the taxation of incomes and the commutation of taxes so that the public burdens may be more fully and equally distributed.

We commend the good and wise administration of our district and congressional representatives in both branches of the national congress. They felt and properly represent the great commercial, industrial and business interests of our commonwealth.

The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to her senior United States Senator, Matthew Stanley Quay, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has stood in the forefront of the battle for the supremacy of our state. Our state is entitled to full representation in the United States senate, and we endorse the action of the legislature in electing him to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the last legislature to elect.

We commend the faithful attention with which the public business entrusted to our junior senator, Roles Penrose, has been transacted. As a member of the committee on commerce he has secured the passage of millions of dollars for the improvement of river and harbor navigation in Western Pennsylvania and for a deep channel in the Delaware river. He has been assiduous in the performance of the many duties exacted from him as representative of this commonwealth and has merited the approval of his constituents.

We favor an economical administration of state affairs and demand that the public debt and collection of all claims and taxes due by individuals, companies and corporations.

We also favor the prompt payment of school warrants drawn upon the treasurer so that each district shall be paid as soon as the appropriation is needed and demand made for the payment thereof.

We believe in reducing the expenses of the executive and legislative branches of the state government to the minimum so that the public expenditures shall not exceed the annual revenues. It is a corollary of this principle that our state has never lost a dollar by a reason of its accounting officers and we especially commend the businesslike and efficient administration of the retiring state treasurer, James S. Beacom.

We welcome, thrice welcome, within the borders of our magnificent commonwealth and to our empire city, unequalled in her hospitality, the brave soldiers, sailors and marines who fought the John and terrible struggle for the preservation of our constitution, the supremacy of law and the union of our state. Their pictures hang in the halls of our state capitol and their names are inscribed upon the walls of our state capitol.

Pennsylvania gave the army of the Union nearly 100,000 brave soldiers, sailors and marines. Those who remain will join the body of our people who, with hearts throbbing with love and gratitude, acclaim all honor to the soldiers who fought at Gettysburg, the high tide of rebellion, and driving from our state the invading army first marked the receding tide of the rebellion.

Honors to Millions Killed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Juanita Teresita Terry, aged 13, who was killed with her half sister and nephew by a train at Seabright, N. J., was the only daughter of the late Juan Pedro Terry, the Cuban millionaire, and would have inherited his vast estate of \$1,000,000 from his estate. Her next of kin is Mrs. Charles W. Tripp, her half sister, who was badly injured in the railroad accident.

McKinley Leave Flatburg.

FLATBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party left for Long Branch, tomorrow they leave for Flatburg, arriving there Saturday night. On Tuesday they go to East Liverpool, O., to be guests of Colonel J. M. Taylor. Wednesday and Thursday they spend at Canton, and Saturday, Sept. 2, expect to reach Washington.

SPECIAL SALE

FOR 10 DAYS

Hats at 95c

All kinds, all the LATEST FALL STYLES.

LOOK AT DISPLAY IN OUR SOUTH WINDOW.

Don't fail to come in and examine our

New Stock of

Fall Overcoats and Men's Suits

New goods arriving daily. Don't miss the place, first door south of Dodge's Furniture Store.

Akron Clothing Co.

128 South Howard st.

House & Lot Given Away

By trading at the stores mentioned below you will get a chance to own a home for nothing.

Ask for Tickets

With every cash purchase of 50c you will be given a ticket which may get you a home.

A warranty deed given the fortunate person holding the lucky number.

Try to Get a Home. The Following Merchants Give Tickets On House and Lot.

Boots and Shoes

Chas. A. Holloway, 143 South Howard st.

D. W. Holloway, 626 South Main st., Clarendon Hotel block.

Bakers

South Main st. Bakery, 600 South Main st., fresh bread, buns, pies and cakes constantly on hand.

Clothing

The Akron Clothing Co., 128 S. Howard st., one door south of Dodge's Furniture Store.

Coal Dealer

Sam Fry, 172 South Broadway, Telephone 172.

A. D. Ellis, Cherry and Canal sts. Coal, moving vans, teaming and transferring. Phone 257.

Dentist

Dr. R. J. Hill, S.W. cor. Main and Exchange sts.

Druggists

S. E. Allen & Co., 195 S. Howard street.

Black, The Druggist, southwest corner Main and Exchange st.

Dining Hall

The South Main st. Dining Hall, 500 South Main st.

Five Cent and Ten Cent Stores

M. Friedman, 161 North Howard st. and 147 South Howard st.

Viering Bros., 502 South Main st.

Furniture and Upholstering

C. W. Chamberlin, 170 N. Howard st., furniture, upholstery, repairing and feathering renovated.

Dry Goods

John Herbruck, 186 S. Howard.

Harness Manufacturers

Fred Hauff, 631 S. Main st.

A. Rosenfeld, 123 S. Main st.

Groceries

Wiener Bros., 224 E. Market st.

John